

Virginia Convention.

Richmond, Monday, April 8, 1861.
A resolution was offered in the Convention to-day to suspend the execution of the order for going into Committee of the Whole for the purpose of completing the unfinished business of Saturday.
Mr. Jackson moved to lay it on the table. Lost.
The resolution was adopted.
Mr. Preston's resolutions came up and were the subject of a long debate.
Mr. Scott of Fauquier, and Mr. Trevelyan, Conservatives, declared if the President's response was unfavorable, they would go for Secession. They hoped the answer would be favorable. Others followed.
The object of the resolution was to precipitate Secession. The movements of fleets were frequently alluded to, and the ground assumed was that Virginia, having by vote on Thursday indicated her policy against Secession, she had a right to know what the movements meant.
The Unionists and some conservatives opposed its adoption.
The preamble and resolution were adopted—63 to 25. Gov. Wise voted Nay.
William Ballard Preston, Conservative, Alexander H. H. Stuart, Union, and George W. Randolph, Secessionist, were appointed the Commissioners to wait on the President, and will leave to-morrow morning. Adjourned.

From Arkansas.

FAYETTEVILLE, Ark., Monday, April 8, 1861.
The State Rights party to-day raised a large flag containing fifteen stars, the State arms, and red and white stripes, and the mottoes "No union with the North," and "Southern Rights." Much opposition was manifested by the Union men to this proceeding, and they displayed from the Court-House a national flag with thirty-four stars. An immense crowd assembled, which was addressed by Secessionists and Unionists.

Horrible Murder.

Boston, Monday, April 8, 1861.
George A. Dowley, 29 years old, a disaffected young man, who did not live at home, brutally beat his mother for not washing clothes to-day, almost instantly causing her death. He is in jail on a charge of murder.

Municipal Election.

HARTFORD, Conn., Monday, April 8, 1861.
At the election to-day, the Democrats carried the office of Mayor by 20 majority; also 5 out of the 6 Aldermen, and 21 out of the 34 Councilmen. The vote was very large. Last year both Boards were tied.

The Massachusetts Legislature.

Boston, Monday, April 8, 1861.
The Metropolitan Police bill was rejected in the Senate to-day, 7 to 21.

From the Plains.

INDIANAPOLIS, Mo., Monday, April 8, 1861.
Peace has again been made with the Navajos. Great crowds of people are flocking to the San Juan mines, and miners are leaving going back to the States. The grass on the plains is growing fast, and in a few days will be sufficient for stock to subsist on.
Emigration to the gold fields has commenced over the Southern route, quite a number of emigrants having been sent by the mail party. A great amount of rain has fallen in this section of country, and business is looking up.

Lake Navigation.

BUFFALO, Monday, April 8, 1861.
The New-York Central Railroad screw-steamer Equator and Equinox cleared on Saturday night for parts up the lake. This steamer is about six miles long, and is a combination of getting through the rapids with a very rapid, and is rapidly disappearing.

Currency Question at Pittsburgh.

PITTSBURGH, Monday, April 8, 1861.
An extraordinary meeting of the business men at Pittsburgh to-day, in regard to the currency question. The whole and retail trade was fully represented, and the strongest determination not to receive depreciated money was manifested, except at broker's rates. Missouri and Virginia money is discounted at 1 per cent.

The Kansas Senators.

LEAVENWORTH, Monday, April 8, 1861.
The Governor of Kansas withdrew the certificates of election to Messrs. Lane and Fremont as the United States Senators, on the ground that there is some doubt as to the legality of the election, there being an excess of the number of voters cast.

The Louisville Minority Election.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Saturday, April 6, 1861.
The following is the vote of the recent election for Mayor:
Delph, the World'sman's Union Ticket, 4,163; Crawford, Union, 1,587; Gillis, Southern Rights, 1,400; Adams, 684; Kirtland, Independent, 199; Devan, Ultra Secessionist, 42.

From Havana.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, April 8, 1861.
The steamer Gen. Miramon, from Havana, 4th inst., arrived.
At Havana sugar was dull at 63 cents. The stock in port was estimated at 250,000 boxes. Exports 18,250 boxes. Receipts 34,500 boxes. Exchange on London 130 1/2 premium on New-York 2 1/2 premium.
Prince Alfred was expected to arrive at Havana on the 15th inst.
Three more vessels sailed for St. Domingo on the 3rd.

The Hegan Murder Case.

TORONTO, Monday, April 8, 1861.
Evidence is brought to light in the Hegan murder case, most extraordinary and conclusive character. Macteen arrests have been made, which includes the whole gang excepting two, one of whom is dead, and the other is in the Auburn State Prison, New-York. Nearly all, if not every one of the nineteen, either participated in the murder or were accessories.

Departure of Fugitive Slaves.

CHICAGO, Monday, April 8, 1861.
One hundred and six fugitive slaves left this city last night for Canada, via the Michigan Southern Railroad. It is estimated that over one thousand fugitives have arrived in this city since last Fall, most of whom have left since the recent arrest of five by the United States Marshal.

Fugitive Slaves at Detroit.

DETROIT, Monday, April 8, 1861.
About 300 fugitive slaves, principally from Illinois, have passed into Canada at this point since Saturday, and large numbers more are reported on the way. Many are entirely destitute, and much suffering is anticipated, notwithstanding the efforts made for their relief.

Navigation.

KINGSTON, C. W., Monday, April 8, 1861.
The ice in the harbor and river is now breaking up fast, and will probably be all gone to-morrow.

WORKINGMEN'S CENTRAL COMMITTEE.—An adjourned meeting of this Committee was held last night at the Cooper Institute, for the purpose of talking further steps toward perfecting a permanent organization. The delegation is not yet filled, and many of the wards societies have not yet been organized, and the Central Committee does not feel justified in electing permanent officers until there is a full representation from every ward in the city. Some resolutions pertinent to an address which the Committee design issuing at an early day were discussed at length, and adopted, but no other business was transacted.

MASS MEETING OF PAINTERS.—Pursuant to a call published in the daily papers, a large number of journeymen painters assembled last night at Military Hall, No. 193 Broadway, for the purpose of considering the propriety of striking for higher wages. \$1 75 per day is the amount now given by most of the employers, and the journeyman insist upon being paid \$2.
Politics and other subjects in no way pertinent to the issue were freely talked over; and it was only when a young man at the rear of the hall offered a resolution that after Monday next, no honest painter will work for less than \$2 per day, that the subject for which this meeting was called received any serious attention. Several speeches were made, the most of which was antagonistic to a strike. The mover had leave to withdraw the resolution, and, after several further discussion, the meeting adjourned, subject to the call of the Chair, in order to give the matter more serious consideration.

E. H. Lodi & Co. sold at private sale, April 8, 1861, Thomas and Betts Tinsmiths' stock, between Fifth and Sixth streets, \$20,000.

THE ACTION OF THE GOVERNMENT

ITS WARNING TO THE REBELS.

A Starving Garrison to be Relieved.

UNFOUNDED RUMORS.

THE DEFENSE OF WASHINGTON.

JEFF. DAVIS'S ORDERS.

HIS BATTERIES TO OPEN FIRE.

The Rebels' Ultimatum Agreed Upon.

Five Thousand More Troops at Charleston.

FORT SUMTER CUT OFF FROM CHARLESTON.

THE GREAT GULF EXPEDITION.

Sailing of the Baltic and the Illinois.

THE HARRIET LANE OFF.

Steaming Froreborn and Yankee Chartered.

Their Departure for the South.

MORE MEN AND MUNITIONS GONE.

THE NAVY-YARD.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Monday, April 8, 1861.
Great anxiety is still manifested here concerning the destination of the troops from New-York, and although the information has been published in THE TRIBUNE, the public mind is still unsettled, and a wide range of absurd speculation is indulged.
A messenger started yesterday morning for Montgomery simultaneously with one for Charleston. The Administration has served their notice on Jefferson Davis and Gov. Pickens of its intention, and leaves with them the grave responsibility of inaugurating civil war, if they should make that election. The simple purpose is, to relieve a starving garrison. Should that act of humanity be resisted, the crime will be theirs, and the judgment of the country will justify any retribution, however severe it may be. On this question there can be no division of sentiment in the North.

All the rumors regarding an extended line of blockade in the South are mere inventions. No such necessity is felt to exist, and the military preparations contemplate no such design at this time. They are intended for more active use, if the occasion should unfortunately occur. The vigorous measures which are now progressing are regarded as the best conservators of peace. For the first time since this rebellion commenced, the conspirators are to confront an earnest and resolute determination on the part of the Executive to assert his constitutional powers, and to discharge his duty to the people. Heretofore they have had full swing, until the impression has obtained in seven States that they are the only true authority. This delusion has gradually extended to other States, with a partial belief that the whole South would be soon compelled, and the Union reconstructed on the basis of the Montgomery Constitution. It will be soon dispelled. The business of investing forces, appropriating public property, and defying the laws is to stop, and the country will promptly feel that the Government is to be maintained in its integrity and strength. When Jefferson Davis realizes that fact, and understands the extent and object of the preparations, he will be apt to pause before giving the signal for war. He knows, as well as any living man, what cost and consequences would be involved.

If Gen. Beauregard has formally notified Major Anderson, as is confidently stated, that his supplies and mails are to be cut off, it will only serve to hasten the crisis which is fast approaching a head without that stimulus. Whenever he is denied free communication with the Government, according to the plan proposed by Gov. Pickens, and which has been in practice for two months or more, the postal service will be immediately stopped. A letter was received from Fort Sumter to-day in the regular time.
The precipitators in Virginia will use the present excitement for the purpose of carrying out their scheme of secession, and the public need not be surprised at any result in the Convention. If they should carry the ordinance under this pretext, there is an organization anxious for its descent upon this capital, and would probably undertake it, but for the welcome which might meet them at the first attempt. Proper precautions have been taken and unusual vigilance is exercised in guarding the public Departments against surprise or treachery. Some of the subordinates charged with that responsible duty are, however, believed to be unworthy of such trust, and ought to be immediately displaced. None but known Union men should be tolerated in those places.
Mr. Corwin left this afternoon for New-York, having received his instructions. He will start for Mexico in the steamer of the 11th inst. This haste was necessary, since, if he had missed the present opportunity, a month's delay would have occurred before another offered.
John Forsyth has returned to Montgomery, leaving his colleague, Messrs. Crawford and Roman, here to explore the mysteries of the present moment. They think this Administration very secretive for not exposing all its plans to their inspection, and imputing their skillful criticism. Mr. Forsyth failed as a diplomat in Mexico, and was fooled as one in Washington.
A deplorable example of the demoralization of the public mind in the South has recently come to light here. In hastily opening one of the mail bags from Virginia, a small box was thrown upon the floor and broken, from which escaped two venomous snakes. It was addressed to the President of the United States, and but for this accident would have been sent to him and opened without hesitation, according to the design of the cowardly wretches who conceived this infamous plot. Being free, there was no post-mark by which it might be traced.

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Monday, April 8, 1861.

The State Department replied to-day to the note of

the Confederate State Commissioners, declining to receive them in their official capacity, but expressing defiance for them as gentlemen. The Secretary expressed a peaceful policy on the part of the Government, declaring a purpose to defend only when assailed. The reply is of such a character as to require a continuation of the correspondence. It is not known when the Commissioners will leave Washington; not, however, for some days.

However much the reports of Southern designs on Washington may be discredited, it is certain that officers high in authority are taking precautionary measures for the safety of the Capital. The anxiety to hear from Fort Sumter and other Southern points where conflicts are apprehended is intense.

FROM MONTGOMERY.
Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., April 7, 1861.
President Davis directs the movements of the troops at Pensacola by telegraph. A battery of eleven-inch guns commands all the approaches to Fort Pickens. The moment an attempt is made to relieve the garrison a destructive fire will be opened.

G. N. S.

MONTGOMERY, Monday, April 8, 1861.

The Cabinet here have just concluded a protracted session on the course to be pursued in the present serious crisis. Jefferson Davis strongly urged an aggressive policy toward the United States, and it was at length decided to instruct the Commissioners at Washington to present their ultimatum to President Lincoln, and if it should not be accepted to declare war. G. N. S.

To the Associated Press.

MONTGOMERY, Monday, April 8, 1861.

The Cabinet has been in session all day, and something serious is anticipated to be on the tapis. Important news is expected here from the Confederate States Commissioners at Washington.

PREPARATIONS TO ATTACK FORT SUMTER.

CHARLESTON, Monday, April 8, 1861.

Vessels have been ordered from the range of fire between Fort Sumter and Sullivan's Island. The floating battery sails at 7 o'clock to-day for a point near Fort Sumter. A house has just been blown up near the five-gun battery. Business has been suspended, and fearful excitement prevails.

Considerable activity is manifested in military quarters here, giving indications that matters are approaching to a crisis.
Major Anderson's mail facilities have not been cut off, as reported—only his supplies.

FROM CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, April 7, 1861.

Gen. Beauregard this morning issued an order and sent a special messenger to Major Anderson, giving him an official notification that all intercourse between Fort Sumter and the city would be prohibited from that date.

All the posts have been strengthened, and two additional regiments hourly expected from the interior. The men are in excellent spirits at the prospect of some result.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS AT CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, Monday, April 8, 1861.

Gen. Beauregard has ordered out 5,000 more troops. Companies of volunteers are constantly arriving and being put in position in the harbor. New batteries are also being completed.

FROM PENSACOLA.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, April 8, 1861.

The mechanics at the Washington Navy-Yard are becoming dissatisfied on account of non-payment of wages. A private telegram from Jackson says that war steamers designed, passed the mouth of the Mississippi yesterday afternoon, and came within reach of the guns of the fort. She was reconnoitering about till near morning, and then proceeded to sea.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

HARRISBURG, Monday, April 8, 1861.

Gov. Curtin will send a message to the Legislature to-morrow recommending an appropriation of \$500,000 for the purchase of munitions of war. The message takes the ground that our people, so long peaceful, having lost the military habits necessary under the disturbed condition of the surrounding States, should be prepared for the means of self-protection, and it is the duty of the State to assist in the enforcement of the national laws.

The Legislature will hold a caucus on this subject to-morrow. The State Treasurer declares that the appropriation must be raised by loan.

In the Legislature to-day steps were taken for the postponement of the time of adjournment for the consideration of this subject.

SAILING OF THE PAWNEE.

NORFOLK, Va., Monday, April 8, 1861.

The Pawnee sails to-morrow for the South with sealed orders. It is stated here that she carried 300 troops at Fort Monroe last night.

CANNON BALLS FOR NEW-YORK.

BOSTON, Monday, April 8, 1861.

Six car loads of twenty-four pound cannon balls, weighing 60 tons, left the United States Arsenal at Watertown, Saturday afternoon, for New-York.

FROM NEW-MEXICO.

INDIANAPOLIS, Monday, April 8, 1861.

The Santa Fe mail, with dates to the 25th of March, arrived here this morning.

Col. Lovell had arrived and taken charge of the military department of New-Mexico, which gives general satisfaction to the people of that Territory.

The report of the taking of Fort Marcy by citizens of Santa Fe is incorrect, no demonstration of the kind having been even thought of.

PUBLIC FEELING AT THE FEDERAL CAPITAL.

EFFECT OF THE WAR NEWS.

WASHINGTON, Monday, April 8, 1861.

The face of the capital city lights up with an eager and an exulting smile. The recent tidings from New-York have spurred the blood of patriotism into a gallop. The news that transports are about to sail southward with food for our stricken soldiery, and that ships-of-war and other craft, laden to the gunwales with munitions to supply and defend our beleaguered forts in the Gulf, are on the eve of departure from Northern waters, has kindled a glow in the hearts of all friends of the Union and the Constitution at the seat of the Federal Government.

The appointment of the official spoils of the victory of November, and the absorption of much of the time of the President and his Cabinet in doing minor work and mere drudgery in getting possession of "the running gear" of the several Departments of the Government, have necessarily diverted public attention to some extent from the great questions of peace and war which are involved in the action of the Jeff. Davis Confederacy.

But, rising above all the dust and din of this struggle for place on the part of the victors, and this howling of the vanquished (and especially in this city) at the sudden withdrawal of their accustomed governmental sustenance, towering above all this have loomed before considering minds the great questions of peace and war. They have seemed a problem hard to solve. A hundred times a day has the query been propounded since Lincoln entered the White House, "Shall we have war?"

The problem seems about to be solved, and solved in the only honorable mode left open to the Administration. Humanity and self-preservation demand that we victual our soldiers, and replenish our fortresses—fortresses bought with Federal money, and to which our title, notwithstanding Secession, yet, even admitting the validity of Secession, is clear and indisputable—soldiers whom we enlisted, whom we hire and pay, and for whom we are bound to provide.

For a month past, here in Washington, sturdy and unflinching Republicans were becoming alarmed lest the Administration was going to prove itself unequal to the crisis, by permitting the open rebels of the Confederate States, and their hypocritical allies in the Border States, and their croaking sympathizers in the Northern States—all traitors at heart—to drive it, step by step, from the position assumed in the President's Inaugural Address. So stealthily, and seemingly slow, did the Government move, that it began to be feared that it would adopt a do-nothing policy, which the South would be swift to turn to its advantage, and thus not only speedily drive us from Sumter and Pickens, and all our fortresses in and near the Gulf, but would soon expel us from the Border Slave States, and ultimately from the Federal Capital itself.

While this fear predominated in Republican minds in this city, the exultation of the Secessionists and their allies congregated here was painfully evident. Their tones, looks, gait, and general demeanor, were exceedingly haughty.

But the news of the last two days from New-York has sent the mercury in the Republican thermometer up to fever heat, while it has caused that of the traitors to sink to zero. With all their boasting, the South dread war. Fear of the consequences of a collision, on the battlefield, between the Free-labor North and the Slavery-cursed South, is written in legible characters upon the visages of the disciples of the Negro Propaganda still hovering around the capital. The recent vigorous action of the Administration has burst upon them like a bolt from a clear sky. It has stunned them into silence. They do not even threaten. The change which has come over the spirit of their waking dreams within three days is apparent to the most casual observer, and is almost painful to behold. It is seen in the parlors and offices of the hotels, on the avenues and in the public parks, and has even crept into the drinking and billiard saloons, and the oyster cellars at the street corners.

The crests of the haughtier class of Secessionists are being rapidly lowered, while the oaths of the more vulgar of the clan put on a milder type hour by hour. The bare suggestion of some cruel wag, that a hundred thousand John Brownites, under the guise of volunteers, will soon be precipitated across the Potomac, sets their teeth into a chatter.

Upon nobody has this warlike news wrought so marked a change as upon the Commissioners of the Southern Confederacy, Messrs. Roman, Crawford, and Forsyth. They are staying at the National Hotel. Crawford, who used to be a very spiteful free-eating member of Congress, and who led the attack on Thaddeus Stevens during the Helper raid in the House of Representatives, has been very civil, and has embraced every opportunity to chat with unwary Republicans, seeming to be very cozy and gentle while working from them the supposed policy of the Administration. But his countenance, within the last forty-eight hours, has dropped to an unusual length. He and Forsyth dined together at a side table to-day, and mysteriously pored over some letters, and conversed in very low and confidential tones, all the while betraying extreme nervousness and looking very grim. These traitors and spies ought to be instantly arrested and placed in the custody of the Marshal of this District. There is not another Government on earth that would, under like circumstances, permit them to go at large in its capital city for an hour.

Speaking of traitors and spies reminds me to say, that the Departments are still infested with clerks, and even some Chiefs of Bureaus, who strongly sympathize with Secession. They should be instantly turned adrift with an inexorable hand. They watch all the proceedings of the Government, have ample opportunities to ferret out its secrets, and doubtless some of these villains are daily giving information to responsible parties in the Confederate States. Some of these spies are known; and if they are not speedily turned adrift they will do infinite harm to the Government. They should be "spotted."

Since the red cloud of war begins to hang its folds along the Southern horizon, some of the seedy scions of the Negro Chivalry, who have usually made this city their home, are preparing to fly toward the tropics. Three or four of these genteel vagabonds left for the South on Saturday last, eager to take commissions in the army of the Confederate States. Ere many months roll round they will probably become palatable food for Puritan powder.

MOVEMENTS ON THE ISLANDS.

New-York Harbor was the scene of continued activity yesterday, the great preparations of the Government being pursued through the night as well as the day with unabated vigor. Though two great ocean steamers had but just left, freighted with vast quantities of war material, and bristling with United States troops, going forth to do battle for the Union, the concerted activity of the numerous lighters and steamboats throughout the day was but the continuation of the plans and business of the Government, the prospective execution of which gives everybody hope of better times to come. Fort Hamilton was quiet, and nothing special transpired there. But early in the morning a fleet of ships' launches, laden with the troops of Bedloe's Island and their baggage and movables, rippled lightly over the water of the Bay, their bayonets and arms glistening in the sunshine. Landing at one of the barge-houses of Governor's Island, they joined the forces in Fort Columbus. They were new recruits, but had undergone a most thorough training within the walls of the fort at Bedloe's Island.

At Governor's Island the most noticeable thing in the forenoon was the arrival and departure of lighters, which were laden at short notice by a sturdy gang attached to the Ordnance Department. Some of these men are almost giants in size and muscle, the tallest and strongest of the recruits being retained in this department. An ox team was going up and down the yard all day, and many a heavy machine was, in the course of the day, put within reach of the cranes on the shore. Two or three schooners which lay by the repassing. Two or three schooners which lay by the repassing. Two or three schooners which lay by the repassing.

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